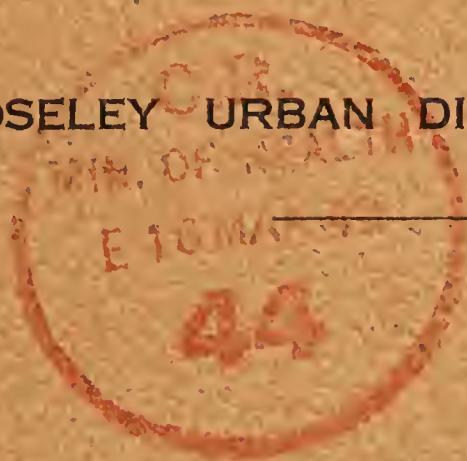


*E/S*

COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# Annual Reports

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON THE

## Public Health Services

FOR THE YEAR

1940.



COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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FOR THE YEAR

1940.

*Printed by Order of the Council.*



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## COMMITTEES.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Consisting of all Members of the Council.

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR G. W. H. TURTON.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Consisting of all Members of the Council.

Councillor Bayliss	Councillor Hingley
„ Cox	„ Holden
„ Elwell	„ Millington
„ Flavell	„ Mobberley
„ Gough	„ Norton
„ Grange	„ Pritchett
„ Griffiths	„ Pugh
„ Hartland	„ Smout
„ Higgins	„ Turton
„ Hill	„ Dr. Waddell
Mesdames Jones, Smallman and Smallman.	

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR G. W. H. TURTON.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Consisting of all Members of the Council.

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR J. HARTLAND.

### SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

Consisting of all Members of the Council.

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR E. ALLEN.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

---

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Officer—

ALEXANDER J. WATT, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Factories—

GEORGE H. PARKES, M.I.H., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Superintendent, Inspector of Canal Boats—

FREDERICK E. TOON.

Additional Sanitary Inspector—

IRVINE FIELDHOUSE, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Inspector of Shops—

FREDERICK E. TOON.

Health Visitors—

TRYPHENA NICHOLSON, C.M.B., R.S.I., S.R.N.

MARGARET GIBSON, C.M.B., S.C.M.

Clerk—

MISS E. GRAINGER.

## PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Ante-Natal Clinic—

DR. J. A. NAGLE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dental Clinic—

W. G. WEBSTER, L.D.S., ENG.

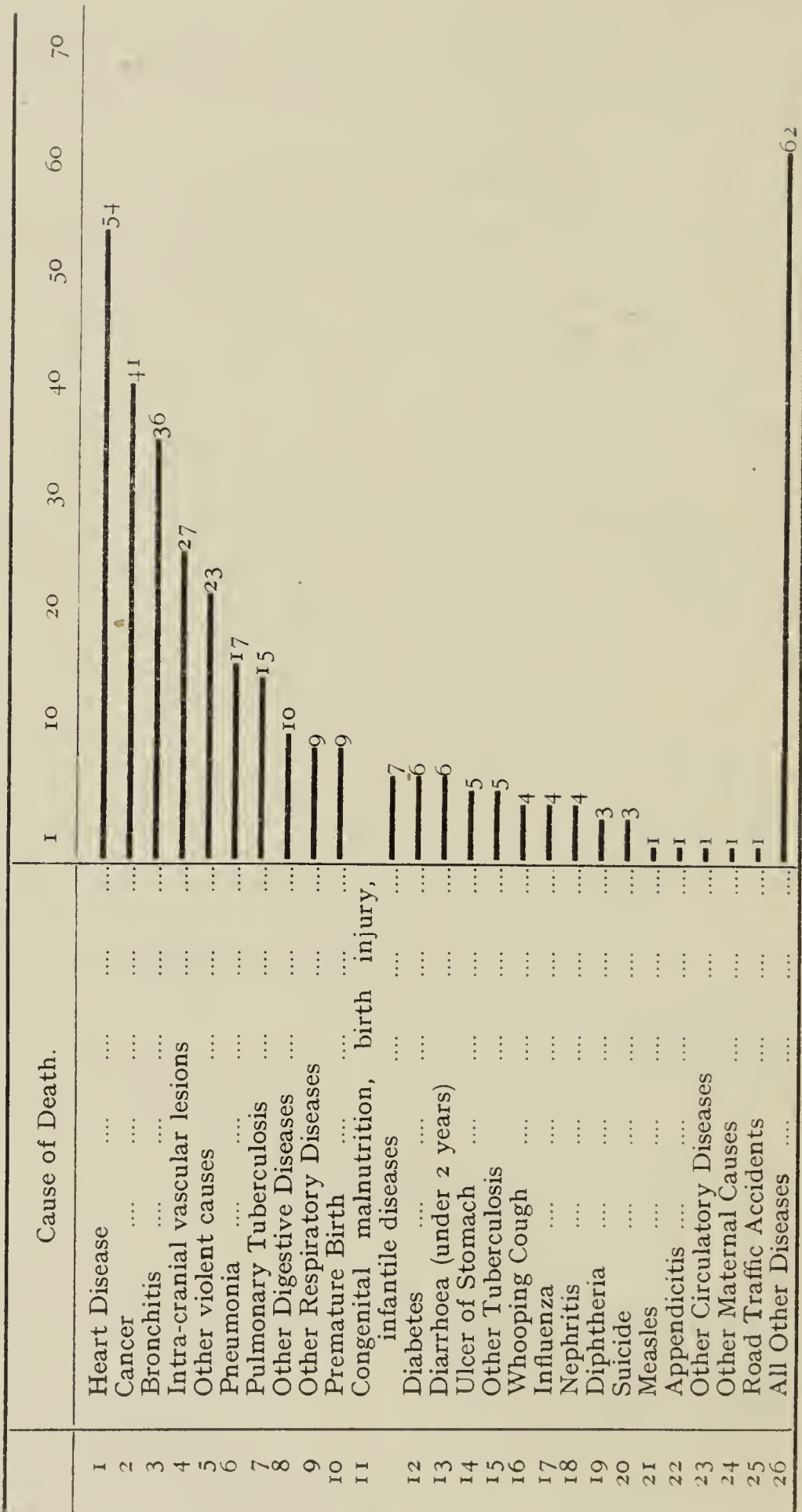
C. H. MERRY, L.D.S., B'HAM.

B. H. MOORE, L.D.S., B'HAM.

## SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Area of District (in acres) .....	3,294
Population—1931 Census .....	25,137
„ Reg. General's Estimate (Mid. 1940) .....	29,960
Rateable Value (reduced) .....	£102,327
Amount of General Rate, 1939-40 .....	14/- in £
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£385 18 1
No. of houses on Rate Book, December, 1940 .....	8,462
„ „ „ erected, 1940—By Council .....	94
„ „ „ erected, 1940—By Private Enterprise .....	62
„ „ „ demolished in 1940 .....	30
Total number of Houses owned by the Council .....	1,675
Live Birth-rate (Coseley) 1940, per 1,000 population .....	20.22
Death-rate (Coseley) 1940, per 1,000 population .....	14.97
Infant Mortality Rate (1940) per 1,000 live births .....	56.10
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate (Coseley) 1940 .....	0.5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis Rate (Coseley) 1940 .....	0.16
Cancer Death-rate (Coseley) 1940 .....	1.36
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death-rate (children under two years) per 1,000 live births .....	9.90
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population (Coseley) 1940 .....	0.93
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .....	44.1
Maternal Mortality Rate (Coseley) 1939—	
(a) per 1,000 live births .....	1.65
(b) per 1,000 total births .....	1.57
Influenza Death-rate, 1940 .....	0.13
Pneumonia Death-rate, 1940 .....	0.56
Violence Death-rate, 1940 .....	0.90

CHART showing Principal Causes of Death in Coseley in 1940.





COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Coseley Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I regret the delay in the appearance of the Report for 1940. The year 1941 has been a very busy one for the Health Department, and priority was given to the daily calls made on the Health Services, therefore the preparation of this report was, from time to time, relegated to the background.

Abbreviations have been made in the various sections but most of the statistical Tables have been included for the purpose of concise information, and for the continuance of our permanent records.

There was a slight increase in the population which was given by the Registrar General as 29,960. The Birth Rate was 20.22 and the Death Rate 14.97. The corresponding figures for 1939 were 22.36 and 12.9. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 56.10 while the figure for last year was 55.46. There was 1 maternal death which gives a rate of 1.57 as compared with 5.82 in the previous year. The Death Rate from Infantile Diarrhoea was 9.90 an increase from the rate of 7.54 in 1939.

There were 77 notified cases of Diphtheria and 3 deaths. In 1939 there were 14 cases and 1 death. Fifty-six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified with no death. There was 1 death in the 53 cases notified in 1939. There were 4 deaths amongst the 125 notified cases of Whooping Cough, and 1 death in the 82 notified cases of Measles.

The chief concern of the Health Department during the year was in connection with control of Infectious Disease, and particularly of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. Conditions were favourable to the spread of infection, because, in addition to the officially recognised cases of overcrowding, some families slept in their downstairs rooms for safety, and this custom combined with the use of both the domestic and public shelters resulted in closer contact between members of the same family and of the general population.

Comments on other points have been made in the body of the report, and in conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their support, and to make special mention of the loyal and efficient help I have had from all my colleagues in the Health Department. I should also like to gratefully acknowledge the help I have had from the officials of other Departments.

Our best thanks are also due to the Medical Officers and Staffs of the Isolation Hospitals to which we sent cases, and to the Doctors and Staffs of the Hospitals and Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Dudley and Wolverhampton. We have had valuable assistance from the County Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories at Stafford and I wish to return thanks to the Officials of both departments.

Finally I wish to thank the General Practitioners of the District for their co-operation and to state how much they have contributed to the smooth working and efficiency of the Health Department throughout the Year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER J. WATT.

## SECTION A.

---

Area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,294 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (Mid. 1940)							29,960
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	.....	.....			8,462
Rateable Value (reduced)	.....	.....	.....	.....			£102,327
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	.....			£385 18 1

### Social Conditions.

No important alteration occurred during the year.

### Unemployment.

Figures not available.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

	Total	Males	Females	Birthrate per 1,000 estimated population
Live—Legitimate	595	307	288	19.85
Illegitimate	11	6	5	.36
Rate per 1,000 “ Live ” and “ Still ” Births.				
Still—Legitimate	28	14	14	44.1
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
“ Still ” Birthrate per 1,000 population—.93				

### Deaths.

Total	Males	Females	Death Rate Adjusted per 1,000 estimated population.
356	210	146	14.96
			Rate per 1,000 “ Live ” and “ Still ” Deaths.
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	.....	—	—
,,      ,,      Other      ,,      Causes	.....	1	1.57
DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.			
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births		34	56.12
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	.....	33	55.63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	.....	1	90.9
			Per 1,000 estimated population.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	4	0.13
,,      ,,      Diarrhoea      (under 2 years)	.....	6	0.20
Deaths and Death Rate from Pulmonary			
		Tuberculosis	15      0.50
,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      Pneumonia			17      0.56
,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      Influenza	.....	4	0.13
,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      Cancer	.....	41	1.36
,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      ,,      Violence	.....	27	0.90



## REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Particulars will be found in the Tables at the end of this Report, and the principal causes of death are also outlined in the Chart on page 6.

There were 54 deaths from Heart Disease as compared with 80 in year 1939. Pneumonia caused 17 deaths. In the previous year there were 24 fatal cases, and the deaths from Cancer also fell from 49 to 41. Bronchitis caused 36 deaths while the figure for last year was 14. There were 27 deaths from cerebral haemorrhage an increase of 6 when compared with 21 during 1939. Deaths from violence increased from 14 in 1939 to 23 in 1940.

### SECTION B.

#### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

A list of the Officials of the Health Department will be found on page 4. Mr. Fieldhouse, Additional Sanitary Inspector resigned to take up an appointment in the County Borough of Barnsley and left the Service at the end of the year.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

The following table gives an analysis of the bacteriological specimens submitted to the County Laboratory at Stafford.

DISEASE.	RESULTS.		TOTALS.
	Negative.	Positive.	
Diphtheria .....	253	63	316
Tuberculosis .....	39	7	46

#### Ambulance Facilities.

No change in the arrangements.

#### Nursing in the Home.

No change.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

As in the previous year the Bayer Hall Clinic continued to serve the entire district and the use of the Clinic as a First Aid Post did not to any appreciable extent hinder the work of the Health Services.

## Hospitals.

No change in the arrangements.

## Midwifery and Maternity Services.

### Midwives.

This service is supervised by the County Council.

### Maternity Services.

As in 1939 the Ante-Natal Clinic at Bayer Hall was conducted each Wednesday afternoon by Dr. Nagle, the Obstetric Registrar of the Wolverhampton Women's Hospital and cases requiring special treatment were referred to the Honorary Obstetric Surgeons at this Hospital. The arrangements work very satisfactorily and we can always obtain the ready admission of difficult cases of labour to the Hospital. We are fortunate in having this close co-operation between the Clinic and Hospital and the advantages of having the Obstetric Registrar at the Ante-Natal Centre are obvious.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

First Attendances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263
Total Attendances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875
No. of cases referred for special examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
No. of cases admitted to Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

#### HEALTH VISITING.

No. of visits to children under one year—

First Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573
Total Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940

No. of visits to children between one and five years—

Total Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,434
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#### CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Total attendances at Centre during the Year—

(1) By children under 1 year of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,592
(2) By children between 1—5 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147

Total number of children who attended the Centre for the first time during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—

(1)	Under 1 year of age .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
	Percentage of notified live births .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.45
(2)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55

Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, at the end of the year were :—

	Under 1 year of age .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396

**Dental Treatment.**

Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years, and particulars are given below.

	Women.	Children.	Total.
No. recommended for treatment .....	63	75	138
No. who attended for treatment .....	26	54	80
Percentage of acceptances .....	41.26	72.00	57.90
No. of extractions under local Anaesthesia .....	29	5	34
No. of extractions under gas Anaesthesia .....	95	130	225
No. of fillings .....	—	6	6
No. of dressings .....	—	60	60

**Free Milk Scheme.**

Dried milk, free or at a reduced rate, was granted to 30 cases.

**Child Life Protection.**

The Health Visitors had 2 cases under observation during the year.

**Voluntary Workers.**

I should like to return our best thanks to the ladies who so kindly assisted us during the year. Their help was invaluable.

## **SECTION C.**

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

#### **Water.**

There was no change in the supply and the analyses of the samples submitted were satisfactory.

#### **Drainage and Sewage Disposal.**

No change to be noted.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

### **Report of the Cleansing Superintendent for the year ended 31st. March, 1941.**

The activities of the Cleansing Department both in the performance of the normal duties of refuse collection and disposal has had other duties added in the carrying out of the requirements of the Ministry of Supply as regards salvage also the emptying of lavatory pails from A.R.P. and school shelters.

In this additional work the Department has been faced with Labour difficulties, employees joining H.M. Forces and Fire Services. Others left for more remunerative positions. It was not an easy matter to obtain suitable men to fill these vacancies.

The Staff consists of 21 permanent men, 18 men on collection and 3 men on disposal work.

The collection service is on the weekly system, the few pails and privies receive attention as required.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping, and ample sites are available for this purpose.

House Refuse estimated tonnage for the year was 9,171, and expenditure £3,742 compared with tonnage 9,019, and expenditure £3,427 for the previous year.

Salvage work commenced in July, 1940, and for the 9 months the materials sold realised £436-7-2d. every effort is being made to give better results in this direction.

F. E. TOON,

Cleansing Superintendent,  
Salvage Officer.



# THE ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Coseley Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you a Report on the Sanitary Inspections of the District for the year 1940.

### **Routine Inspections.**

The total inspections of all types numbered 5,693. The visits re complaints, inspections and general matters totalled 4,686 and in connection with the following-up of notices and works-in-progress, 4,007. Details in Table below.

### **Complaints.**

Four hundred and forty-eight complaints of various kinds were received, investigated, and the necessary action taken.

### **Notices.**

Two hundred and fifty-three " Informal," and seventy-three " Abatement " notices were served during the year.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

The types of visits are as follows :—

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Complaints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
Butchers' Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	771
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
Houses Disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
Houses Disinfested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269
Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Moveable Dwellings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Outworkers Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Other Purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
Pigkeeping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Slaughter on Private Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Shelters Sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Wet Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Works Ordered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803
Works in Progress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
Schools Disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Inspection of meat prior to allocation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Inspections re War Damage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Various A.R.P. Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
House Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Total						5,719

### Sanitary Defects.

The number of complaints received were 448, and the premises affected by same, 676.

### Sanitary Improvements.

The defects or nuisances remedied affected 582 premises.

## Meat and Food Inspection.

### Slaughterhouses.

Only one slaughterhouse was in use at the end of the year, this was the Bacon Factory in Parkfield Road, for the slaughter of pigs only, due to the fact that animals are allowed to be slaughtered only in Government controlled slaughterhouses, with the exception of recognised bacon factories, and occasional slaughter on private premises.

232 visits were made to slaughterhouses and 17 to private premises for the purpose of meat inspection.

771 visits were made to butchers' premises and in no instance was diseased, unsound or unfit meat found on these, also 126 visits were made to the two Group's distribution centres, until the week ending June 30th. 1940, when all meat coming into the area was taken to the respective butcher's shops direct.

Number of animals slaughtered in the Area :—

Bovines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Sheep and Lambs			.....	.....	.....	449
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,642
						<hr/>
Total						..... 3,248
						<hr/>

The total weight of meat, offals, condemned as unfit for human consumption was 1 ton, 7 cwts. 27½ lbs.

### Offensive Trades.

There is only one licenced gut scraping establishment in the District and this is visited regularly.

### Wet and Fried Fish Premises.

During the year 52 visits were made to wet fish shops, and 196 to fried fish shops for the purpose of cleanliness and the inspection of the prepared foods prior to frying.

### **Ice Cream Premises.**

72 visits were made to these premises, but owing to war conditions many of the premises had no supplies delivered to them by the wholesalers.

### **Infectious Disease.**

All cases of Infectious Disease are visited, the necessary investigations made, and disinfections carried out. Disinfection is carried into effect as speedily as possible, so as to ensure that the family concerned does not lose the use of a bedroom for one night.

138 Dwelling-houses were disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease—other than Tuberculosis—and 20 dwelling-houses were disinfected for reasons of Tuberculosis.

The necessity for a Steam Disinfector becomes more apparent, both for disinfection and disinfection, due to the growth of the population and the movement of tenants occasioned by altered working conditions.

### **Housing.**

A number of tenants refused to vacate their condemned houses, although they were offered suitable accommodation by the Council, thereby forfeiting their privilege, and causing undesirable conditions to continue.

Another undesirable condition made itself manifest, by the owners of condemned houses re-letting same for human habitation, after the original tenants had been rehoused by the Council.

It is regrettable that Slum Clearance and Overcrowding had to be brought to a standstill, for it is known that many houses should have been considered for demolition. Again added to this, is the overcrowded condition of many houses ; with the possibility that uncrowded houses will become overcrowded due to natural circumstances, before any real action can be taken.

### **Water Supply.**

Samples of the Public Water Supply were submitted to the County Laboratory, Stafford, for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The samples were taken from each of the sources of supply ; South Staffordshire Water Works, the Boroughs of Bilston and Wolverhampton.



## Interviews.

The number of persons that I personally interviewed in the office were 368, it will be easily understood that these take up a fair amount of time, but at the same time are a vital link between the Health Department, Owners and Tenants alike.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. PARKES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION D.

### Housing.

#### **Slum Clearance.**

There has been no change in the position since the end of the year 1939, when 156 houses were represented as unfit but not completely dealt with. We have had complaints from the tenants of some of these houses, but little could be accomplished apart from the action necessary to prevent overhead dampness. I should like to recommend that special consideration be given to the present occupants of these houses when vacancies occur on the Council's Housing Estates.

#### **Overcrowding.**

It was possible to relieve overcrowding in the case of 44 families, but a number of houses became overcrowded during the year and therefore in effect the situation remained unchanged.

Ninety-four houses were erected by the Council and of these 41 were required for slum clearance tenants, and 43 were used for the relief of overcrowding.

## SECTION E.

### **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

Cowsheds and milkshops in the district are visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who is also responsible for meat inspection.

#### **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Details of the sampling results on page 21 have been kindly supplied by Mr. A. W. Butlin, Chief Inspector of the County Council for this purpose of the Act.

TABLE B.

#### **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

DETAILS OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT  
DURING 1940.

Article of Food	Number of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk .....	31	27	4
General Foods	25	24	1

Four samples of milk contained small percentages of added water, the seller in each case being cautioned.

One sample of margarine was found to contain very slightly more preservative than the permitted quantity.

#### COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

##### Undesignated Milks.

No. of Samples taken	Cleanliness		T.B.	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Negative	Positive
13	10	3	11	2

#### SECTION F.

##### Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases. Notifications.

The following is a classification of the cases notified with the corresponding figures for 1939 in brackets.

Details as to age, sex and seasonal distribution will be found in the Tables at end of report.

Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	(76)
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	(53)
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	(20)
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	(14)
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	( 8)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	( 5)
Enteric Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	( 0)

##### Hospital Treatment.

There was difficulty in finding Hospital accommodation for cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but fortunately a large number of the cases were mild, and resource had to be made to isolation at home. This is unsatisfactory in almost all cases, and prompt removal to Hospital is the only way to prevent the spread of infection. Control of the mild cases is extremely difficult as many remain undiscovered until they have infected others, and no doubt some cases never come under medical supervision and are therefore not notified to the Health Department.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

I regret to say that the response was not good in 1940, and only 51 were immunised. This includes the 38 children referred to in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

As already mentioned in this report the results are likely to be much better in 1941.

### Puerperal Fever.

Eight cases were notified and six of these were admitted to Hospital. There was no death.

The Hospital treatment of Infectious Diseases cost £1223 10s. 5d., and Puerperal Fever cost £33 6s. 0d.

### Tuberculosis.

Thirty-one cases were notified and there were 20 deaths. The following Table gives a comparison with the figures for the previous four years.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1940 ....	20	11	31
1939 ....	21	19	40
1938 ....	22	23	45
1937 ....	16	19	35
1936 ....	15	14	29

The interval between notification and death in the fatal cases is given below.

Year.	Within one month	From 1-3 mths.	From 3-6 mths.	From 6-12 mths.	From 1-2 yrs.	From 2-3 yrs.	From 4 yrs. and upwards.	Notified after death.	Total.
1940	2	—	—	2	3	2	5	6	20

The Health Visitors made 28 first visits and 825 re-visits to tuberculosis cases during the year.



TABLE I.

## TOTAL DEATHS, 1940.

	Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ....	—	—	—
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ....	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever ....	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough ....	1	3	4
5	Diphtheria ....	0	3	3
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ....	14	1	15
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis ....	1	4	5
8	Syphilitic diseases ....	—	—	—
9	Influenza ....	4	—	4
10	Measles ....	—	1	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-enceph. ....	—	—	—
12	Acute infectious encephalitis ....	—	—	—
13	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M.) uterus (F). ....	7	—	7
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ....	6	3	9
15	Cancer of breast ....	—	3	3
16	Cancer of all other sites ....	9	13	22
17	Diabetes ....	2	4	6
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions ....	11	17	28
19	Heart disease ....	30	24	54
20	Other diseases of Circulatory System ....	—	1	1
21	Bronchitis ....	26	10	36
22	Pneumonia ....	10	7	17
23	Other Respiratory Diseases ....	6	3	9
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ....	5	—	5
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years ....	4	2	6
26	Appendicitis ....	—	1	1
27	Other Digestive diseases ....	6	4	10
28	Nephritis ....	2	2	4
29	Puerperal & Post-abortion. Sepsis ....	—	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes ....	—	1	1
31	Premature Birth ....	5	4	9
32	Congenital malnutrition, birth injury, infantile diseases ....	4	3	7
33	Suicide ....	2	1	3
34	Road Traffic Accident ....	1	—	1
35	Other Violent Causes ....	16	7	23
36	All other Causes ....	38	24	62
	TOTALS ....	210	146	356

TABLE II.

## VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1931-1940.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to the Middle of each year.	Net Births .		Deaths belonging to District.			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 births.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1931	25,840	503	19.7	29	58.0	290	11.38
1932	25,840	464	18.2	48	103.4	307	12.05
1933	25,740	444	17.25	27	60.8	309	12.0
1934	26,060	462	18.3	19	41.1	269	10.3
1935	26,420	513	19.4	35	68.23	287	12.6
1936	27,460	547	19.9	47	85.92	317	13.38
1937	28,120	549	19.52	35	65.57	313	12.91
1938	28,850	620	21.49	37	59.67	333	13.38
1939	29,740	663	22.36	38	55.46	330	12.9
1940	29,960	606	20.22	34	56.12	356	14.96
Average	27,403	537	19.33	34.9	65.42	311	12.55

TABLE III.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY  
FOR THE YEAR 1940.**

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	COSELEY.
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.			
Live Births .....	14.6	16.0	15.7	20.22
Still Births .....	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.93
<b>DEATHS.</b>				
All causes .....	14.3	15.8	12.8	14.96
Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fevers .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.13
Diphtheria .....	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.10
Influenza .....	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.13
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	0.00
Measles .....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age .....	55	61	54	56.10
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .....	4.6	5.9	4.4	9.90
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY</b>				
Puerperal Infection .....	—	—	—	0.00
Others .....	—	—	—	1.65
Total .....	—	—	—	1.65
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).			
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY.</b>				
Puerperal Infection .....	0.52	—	—	0.00
Others .....	1.64	—	—	1.57
Total .....	2.16	—	—	1.57

TABLE IV.

## INFANT MORTALITY IN COSELEY DURING THE YEAR 1940.

## DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause of Death.	Under one week		1—2 weeks		2—3 weeks		3—4 weeks		Total under one month		1—3 mths.		3—6 mths.		6—9 mths.		9—12 mths.		Total deaths under one year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal T.B. .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia (All Forms) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	3	2
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Debility .....	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Marasmus .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Violence .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Prematurity .....	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
TOTAL .....	10	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	6	4	2	1	3	4	1	2	—	22	12



TABLE V.

AGE-GROUPS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1940.

DISEASE.	AT THE AGES SPECIFIED—YEARS.											At all ages. M. F.
	Under 1 yr. M. F.	1-2 M. F.	2-3 M. F.	3-4 M. F.	4-5 M. F.	5-10 M. F.	10-15 M. F.	15-25 M. F.	25-45 M. F.	45-65 M. F.	65 & over. M. F.	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	2	1	—	19	9	2	—	1	—	33
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	2	1	2	1	3	22	3	3	3	—	—	40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	3	2	—	3	2	5	15	6	2	45
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	3	1	2	12	3	1	2	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	10	18	12	7	9	13	2	—	—	—	—	27
												69
												56
TOTALS ...	14	20	22	12	16	69	19	12	23	14	3	225
												197

TABLE VI.

## AGE GROUPS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1940.

DISEASE.	AGES IN YEARS.														
	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Over	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	6	-	14
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .....	2	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	1	-	2	1	2	2	10
Encephalitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethargica .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles .....	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS .....	3	2	1	1	1	5	6	-	1	2	6	4	8	2	27

TABLE VII.

## DISEASES NOTIFIED (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1940.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.
Enteric Fever .....	2	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	77	47	3
Scarlet Fever ....	56	21	—
Pneumonia .....	65	—	17
Erysipelas .....	11	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	8	6	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	219	74	20

TABLE VIII.

## MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MONTHS.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	TOTALS
January	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
February	—	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	17
March	—	3	1	8	—	—	—	—	1	9	22
April	3	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	2	6	20
May	3	1	2	5	—	3	1	—	8	9	32
June	13	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	4	7	32
July	6	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	9	30
August	14	10	2	6	—	1	—	1	12	22	69
September	11	7	1	3	—	1	—	—	15	—	38
October	14	10	4	4	—	1	—	—	13	—	56
November	7	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	32	6	61
December	6	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	34	3	47
TOTALS	77	56	11	65	—	8	1	2	125	82	427

TABLE IX.  
NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1940.

AGE GROUPS.	NEW CASES				TOTAL NEW CASES		DEATHS				TOTAL DEATHS.	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		M.	F.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		
0—1 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
25—35	7	3	1	—	8	3	4	—	1	1	5	1
35—45	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	—	2	5	3
55—65	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
65 & Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	8	3	3	20	11	14	1	1	4	15	5



TABLE X.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEARS 1935-1940.

YEAR.	DEATHS.				TOTAL DEATHS.	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1935	11	7	1	4	12	11
1936	10	7	—	1	10	8
1937	8	7	—	—	8	7
1938	8	4	1	3	9	7
1939	10	11	2	—	12	11
1940	14	1	1	4	15	5

TABLE XI.

## CANCER DEATHS—AGE GROUPS AND PARTS AFFECTED.

	1-15 years.		15-25 years.		25-35 years.		35-45 years.		45-65 years.		65 yrs. & over		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Tongue, Lip, Mouth, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Gullet ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Stomach ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	6	3
Bowel or Abdomen ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	4
Rectum ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Breast ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Lung ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Womb or Ovaries ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ext. Genitals ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver, Kidney etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Bones ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Heart ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	5	4
TOTALS ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	9	12	7	22	19



COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1940.

---

*Printed by order of the Coseley Education Committee.*

COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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*Vice-Chairman :*

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COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Coseley Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting a short report on the work and state of the School Medical Service in your District during the year 1940.

It will be seen that despite the abnormal times there was no curtailment in the various activities of the Service, and I am glad to state that it was possible to increase the re-inspection work in the Schools. This enabled us to give more attention to cases of chronic defects and to extend our vigilance to those children who were likely to require the extra supply of milk available under the milk in schools scheme.

There was also a considerable increase in the number of cases seen at the School Clinic, and this gave the Staff an additional opportunity of keeping a special eye on cases of suspected malnutrition, debility and other defects requiring treatment.

Other points are referred to briefly within the report and therefore in conclusion I would like to thank the Secretary for Education for his help throughout the year, and to acknowledge the loyal and efficient assistance which I have had from all my colleagues on the Staff.

I remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER J. WATT.

## Staff.

The School Medical Staff is as follows :—

*School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :*

ALEXANDER J. WATT, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Ophthalmic Surgeon—Part-time :*

H. CAMPBELL ORR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.

*School Dentists—Part-time :*

W. G. WEBSTER, L.D.S., Eng.	}
C. H. MERRY, L.D.S., B'ham.	
B. H. MOORE, L.D.S., B'ham.	

*School Nurse :*

MISS M. T. RUSSELL.

*Senior Clerk and Dental Attendant :*

MISS J. D. TURTON.

*Junior Clerk :*

MISS A. J. FLAVELL.

## Principal Statistics.

*Number of Departments under the Coseley Education Authority.*

There are 10 Blocks of Schools comprising 17 Departments.

*Voluntary Schools included in the above.*

Infants 3, Junior 2.

*Accommodation.*

Provided Schools 3,891. Non-Provided 1,006. Total 4,897.

*Average Attendance for the Year ended March 31st. 1940.*

2938.

*Number of Children on School Registers on March 31st. 1940.*

3704.

*Total Accommodation :—*Infants 1,467, Juniors, 1,510. Juniors and Infants combined 2,977. Senior 1,920. Total 4,897.

**Medical Inspection.**

*Routine.*

A total of 1,334 or approximately one third of those in attendance were examined at routine inspections, and the following were the numbers inspected in the different age groups.

	Age.		Number.
" Entrants "	(5—6)	.....	421
" Intermediates "	(8—9)	.....	317
" Leavers "	(12—13)	.....	471
			<hr/>
			1,209
Other Routine Inspections		.....	125
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	1,334
			<hr/>
Revise Inspections. (Various Ages)		.....	944

**Findings.**

Treatment was necessary in 271 or 20.3% of the routines examined, and a further 358 children or 26.8% of those inspected were placed under observation.

The following is a summary of the conditions for which treatment was recommended:—

Defective Vision	.....	57	Hernia	.....	.....	.....	4
Defective Nutrition	.....	52	Valvular Disease of Heart				3
Dental Sepsis	.....	41	Squint	.....	.....	.....	2
Bronchial Catarrh	.....	18	Scabies	.....	.....	.....	1
External Eye Disease		17	Impetigo	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	.....	13	Other Conditions			.....	58
Otitis Media	.....	4					

**Revise Cases.**

Children who are found at routine or special inspections to require treatment or observations are placed on a revise list, and during the year 944 such cases were re-examined in the Schools. In previous years these children were seen at the School Clinic, but the procedure was altered to enable us to carry out the revisions in the schools, and by this means it was possible to contact a large number of children whose parents would have found difficulty in bringing them to the Clinic for re-inspections.

## Nutrition.

Table A. gives a comparison of the figures found during the past three years.

**TABLE A.**

Year	A. (Excellent)	B. (Normal)	C. (Sub-Normal)	D. (Bad)
1940	6.67%	82.45%	10.09%	0.07%
1939	6.91%	81.75%	11.13%	0.21%
1938	13.01%	78.87%	12.12%	0.0%

The following particulars were revealed in a survey made in connection with the milk in school scheme. This is given in order to show the extent of the nutritional defects found and the remedial measures taken. Solid meals were available in one Infants School. These were provided by the parents and teachers. The Education Committee have formulated a scheme for the supply of solid meals, and School Canteens are under construction.

“ During 1940 I saw 2,500 children or about two thirds of those in attendance. Of these 315 or 12.6% were classifiable under the heading of Nutrition ‘ C ’ or slightly subnormal, and in 2 cases the nutrition was bad and classified as ‘ D ’. In addition to the 315 children in the ‘ C ’ group and the 2 in the ‘ D ’ group a further 138 cases, in which the nutrition was ‘ B ’ or normal, were for various reasons, such as debility or other defects, considered suitable for recommendation for free milk in school. If we add the 138 children to the ‘ C ’ cases it will be found that 453 children or 12.07% of those on the registers were certifiable for free milk. This, however, was not necessary as 50% of them were having milk on payment. It is of interest to note that the percentage of ‘ C ’ cases in the 1,334 routines examined in 1940 was 10.79.

It will be seen from the above figures that ascertainment was reasonably complete and that we were able to get in touch with all children requiring extra nourishment on account of subnormal nutrition.”



### Visual Defects.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon has kindly furnished me with the following report.

**TABLE B.**

Ophthalmic Clinic.

No. of Eye Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
No. of Refractions carried out	....	....	....	....	....	....	221
No. of Glasses Prescribed	....	....	....	....	....	....	193
No. of Re-attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	343
Total Attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	564

As the figures show the work of the Clinic has increased considerably and this is to be expected because ophthalmic work is cumulative. Thus all squints and all cases of myopia must be re-examined every year. The improvement in attendance at the Clinic shows that the people are beginning to realise that the Ophthalmic Surgeon is there for their benefit. It is to be hoped that this spirit of co-operation will continue.

I wish to express my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health, to Nurse Russell and all members of the Staff for their assistance and to members of the teaching staff in the schools who so kindly co-operate.

(Signed) H. CAMPBELL ORR.  
M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.

### Nose and Throat Defects.

There was no change in the arrangements for treatment of these defects, and cases requiring operation either obtained this privately or through the local Hospitals.

### Uncleanliness.

Table V. on page 23 gives particulars of the work of the School Nurse. 11.9% of the children examined showed infestation of the hair by either nits or lice or both. Two routine inspections per school were made, and the following up work was carried out at the School Clinic. The percentage of children found verminous in 1938 was 11.7, and 1939 the figure was 9.2.

More frequent visits to the schools are necessary, and home visits are also very desirable, but extension of the work along these lines would not be possible without additional nursing assistance. I am pleased to state that the necessary help is likely to be available by the end of year 1941.

Scabies.

Only one case of scabies was discovered at routine inspections, but 19 children were treated for this complaint at the School Clinic. Three cases were treated in 1939 and 5 in 1938. The condition is prevalent amongst adults, and unfortunately patients often suffer for a long time before they seek advice. Treatment at home is usually carried out in an ineffectual manner and there is need for a central cleansing centre and facilities for the disinfection of clothes and bedding. It is difficult to control the infestation and the exclusion of children from school, while only slightly helpful as a preventive measure, has the effect of emphasising the seriousness of the condition and the necessity of segregation in the homes.

Minor Ailments.

Table C. shows the extent of the work carried out at the Bayer Hall Clinic, and the nature of the cases treated.

TABLE C.

Year 1940.      No. of Sessions      ....      142.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of Children attended      ....      ....      ....	252	227	479
No. of Children treated      ....      ....      ....	231	210	441
Re-attendances      ....      ....      ....	486	388	874
Total attendances and re-attendances      ....	969	825	1,794
Defects Found      ....	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ringworm :—			
Scalp      ....      ....      ....      ....	2	1	3
Body      ....      ....      ....      ....	3	1	4
Scabies      ....      ....      ....      ....	6	12	18
Impetigo      ....      ....      ....      ....	80	48	128
Other Skin Diseases      ....      ....      ....      ....	18	21	39
Minor Eye Defects      ....      ....      ....      ....	34	35	69
Minor Ear Defects      ....      ....      ....      ....	9	9	18
Miscellaneous (e.g. Minor Injuries, Burns and Scalds, other Septic Conditions)      ....	127	114	241
Totals      ....	279	241	520

### Consultation Clinic.

This clinic is run in conjunction with the Minor Ailments Clinic on Friday mornings when the medical officer is in attendance. The advice given is of a general nature and cases of major ailments are referred to their own Doctors or to the Dental or Ophthalmic Surgeon if necessary. Cases of debility or malnutrition are investigated and extra milk recommended. Table D. gives the number of attendances.

**TABLE D.**

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
No of first attendances ....	118	107	225
No. of re-attendances ....	249	165	414
Totals ....	367	272	639
No. referred for treatment ....	113	87	200

### Dental Defects.

I am obliged to the Dental Surgeon for the following report.

**TABLE E.**

No. of Sessions in Schools ....	7
No. of Routines Inspected ....	914
No. of Specials Inspected ....	270
Total of Routines and Specials ....	1,184
No. found to require Treatment ....	1,078
No. actually Treated ....	1,063
Percentage of acceptances ....	64.98%
Total Attendance for Treatment ....	1,110
Total No. of Notices sent to Parents ....	1,708
No. of Anaesthetic Sessions held ....	9
No. of Children received Anaesthetic ....	81
No. of Dental Cases Paid for ....	720
Amount Received ..	£18 os. od.

### Report of the School Dentist.

A larger number of children received dental treatment during the past year, which was the first complete period since the extention of the dental services.

The figures in the report reveal increases in all the various items of treatment. However, the somewhat irregular school attendances brought about by war conditions generally, has restricted the work to a certain extent. Thanks are extended to the Medical Officer and dental staff for valuable help during the year. We would also like to thank the teaching staff for their assistance and co-operation.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. WEBSTER.

**Following Up Work.**

Home visits and revise examinations at the Schools were made by the School Nurse as outlined below :—

Visits to Schools for “ Routine Inspections.”	.....	43
Other Visits to Schools	.....	64
Domiciliary visits	.....	385
Minor Ailments Clinic	.....	142
Dental Clinic	.....	9

**Arrangements for Treatment.**

Cases were referred to the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, the Guest Hospital, Dudley, and the Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Dudley and Wolverhampton, and I should like to thank the officials of these institutions for their kind co-operation during the year.

**Infectious Diseases—Notifiable.**

Measles and Whooping Cough became notifiable during the year, and it will be noted in Table F. that there was an increase in the incidence of Diphtheria. Fifty-six cases of this disease were notified in children between the ages of 5 and 15. Only six cases were notified in 1939, and the figure was 24 in 1938. Thirty-six notifications of Scarlet Fever were received for children in this age group as compared with 32 in 1939 and 46 in 1938.



## Diphtheria Immunisation.

Consent forms were sent to the parents of all school children aged 7 years and under. The response was disappointing and only 38 were immunised. Parents are reluctant to give their signed consent for the treatment lest harmful effects should result from the injections. I am confident, however, that better results will be obtained in 1941, and I may say that the lead given by the Ministry of Health has been very helpful.

**TABLE F.**

Infectious Diseases Notified during 1940 to the Medical Officer of Health.  
5—15 years.

	YEARS.					
	5—10		10—15		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Measles .....	22	18	3	3	25	21
Whooping Cough .....	19	20	—	—	19	20
Diphtheria .....	17	15	9	15	26	30
Scarlet Fever .....	13	15	3	5	16	20
Pneumonia .....	3	2	—	2	3	4
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ....	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pulmonary T.B. ....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningoccal Meningitis .....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals .....	76	71	17	26	93	97
Totals for year 1939 .....	13	16	6	11	19	27

## Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table G. gives the totals of the weekly returns from the Schools.



**TABLE G.**

List of Infectious Diseases Notified by Head Teachers from each School.

School.	Scar- let Fever	Diph- theria	Mea- sles.	German Mea- sles.	Whoop- ing Cough	Chic- ken Pox	Mumps	Skin Dis- eases
Daisy Bank Junior ....	2	—	6	8	—	3	—	—
Daisy Bank Infants ....	—	—	10	—	4	3	1	2
Mt. Pleasant Senior ....	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	3
Mt. Pleasant Junior ....	3	—	32	8	12	2	5	—
Hurst Hill Junior ....	—	3	3	3	3	14	1	4
Hurst Hill Infants ....	1	—	2	—	10	56	2	4
Broad Lanes Senior ....	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	2
Broad Lanes Infants....	3	—	8	6	1	8	1	1
Lanesfield Junior ....	6	1	24	3	—	3	1	3
Parkfield Infants ....	—	2	2	1	16	—	—	1
Christ Church Junior ..	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	2
Christ Church Infants..	4	19	11	6	15	2	1	6
St. Mary's Junior ....	—	1	4	4	—	1	—	3
St. Mary's Infants ....	2	—	—	5	11	4	—	3
West Coseley Infants ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	3
Manor Senior Boys' ....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manor Senior Girls' ....	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	2
Totals ....	23	25	110	51	74	110	18	40
Totals for year 1939 ....	14	4	305	2	3	115	154	10

### Physical Training.

The Organisers for Physical Training have kindly supplied the following interesting report.

#### Report on Physical Training 1940-1941.

In the interests of National Economy a full report is not being printed this year. It is hoped that the following brief survey will indicate that despite the disorganisation, loss of time and staffing difficulties due to War-time conditions, a consistent effort has been made to retain this subject, which has such a direct bearing upon the health and well-being of the child, in its rightful place.

Schools which have not allowed a disproportionate encroachment on the time allotted to Physical Training have benefited from the disciplinary content of the work, in the classroom, the playground, and the organisation of air-raid shelter procedure, where anything in the nature of panic would have such disastrous effects.

One of the most noticeable results of the present abnormal conditions of living is the lack of concentration and serious application on the part of the child to the work in hand. Physical Training, with its claim on alertness and vigorous response to stimuli has much to offer as an antidote to this mental lethargy. "I just let them play games" can be regarded only as pandering to the child's lazy inclination, and aggravates the situation. This state must not be confused with physical fatigue brought about by lack of sleep, when a rest is preferable to exercise.

A condition of apparent fatigue can be produced by sleeping in the vitiated atmospheres of shelters, following which, vigorous exercise will have the most beneficial results, especially upon the respiratory system.

In school shelters energetic movements must be regarded with circumstances, as the increased respiration produced reduces the oxygen content of the air. Jumps, large limb and trunk movements should not be taken, but small movements to stimulate circulation and produce local warmth have some justification.

It was observed during the summer months, that the adopted procedure of working out of doors for Physical Training was, most wisely, extended in many schools to other lessons. This preliminary step towards an "Open-Air School" policy, will contribute, in part, these benefits which delicate children undoubtedly derive from such schools.

With the return of the better weather and longer hours of sunshine, it is hoped that the fullest advantage will be taken in the summer of reintroducing this policy.

In general review it is felt that, prior to September, the lee-way due to the setbacks from September-December 1939 was, in the main being regained. It must, however, be admitted that there has been a definite falling off in the standard of work since the commencement of the "Blitzkrieg."

### *Infant Departments.*

Good progress is made in these departments in the early stages of the syllabus. The handling of small apparatus, which gives basic training for more advanced work in Junior Schools, forms an important and enjoyable part of the children's training.

It is unfortunate that some schools have been unable to make full use of the foot-wear which they have provided. The purchase of these shoes and of P.T. mats from school funds, indicates the keenness and interest shown by those departments in this branch of school work.

The children leave the Infant Schools with an obvious love of Physical Activity.

### *Junior Departments.*

The first term of Junior School life for the child is fraught with difficulties, sometimes not sufficiently appreciated by the class teacher. Great care should be taken to carry on with the minimum dislocation the work of the Infant teacher. There is a tendency at times to under-estimate the standard already achieved. A child gives, within reason, no more than is claimed. This under-estimation could be obviated by the junior school teacher seeing where possible her future class in action immediately before leaving the Infant School. It is also the case that some lessons become dull and static owing to a too formal presentation of the work for the age of the child.

These two factors sometimes result in meagre progress and little enthusiasm in the initial stages of the Junior School, and when allowed to persist must necessarily have a retarding effect on the final standard achieved.

Some schools, however, by making good use of the limited facilities and equipment available, reach a commendable state of proficiency.

### *Senior Departments.*

A marked effort has been made, in spite of many set-backs, to give the important subject of Physical Training its rightful place in the curriculum.

This effort is helping to dispel a criticism which could previously have been made, that the work at times was lacking in polish, progression, enjoyment or agility.

An assessment of the standard of the work of the Junior School leavers should be made, and used as a guide in deciding at which table in the syllabus the new scholars should commence



their senior course. This, except in exceptional circumstances, should not be lower than Table 30. Teachers who have attended recent courses will have been given assistance in progressing work beyond Table 42, which will be necessary in the second and third year.

A similar long term policy with regard to games might be adopted. Some introductory games practices could well be introduced as group, class, or even opening activities for Physical Training lessons, leaving the full time of the Games period to be devoted to the major games.

Considerable progress has been made in the matter of changing, especially in the girls' departments, where the aim should be for every girl to wear uniformly coloured knickers, blouses or jumpers, (preferably short sleeved) and pumps, and to remove stockings. Despite the difficulties of the times it is hoped that there will be no relaxation of effort to obtain this suitable kit, though improvisation may be necessary for footwear.

### *Evening Classes.*

A successful "Keep-Fit" class for Women and Girls has been held weekly at Mount Pleasant Evening Institute.

A weekly Recreative Physical Training class was held for boys.

### *Youth Movement.*

Two "Keep-Fit" classes for Girls were run in connection with Manor Road Senior Girls' School Youth Club and one at Broad Lanes Senior School, all of which flourished until the intensification of night raids made the running of evening activities extremely difficult. It is hoped, with the lighter nights, that they will be revived.

## **Courses.**

### *Women.*

(a) Seven teachers attended a 10 weeks Swimming Course, including land drill, stroke practice, diving and life-saving, held at the Tipton Baths from April to June.

(b) Two teachers attended a 12 weeks course on Infant and lower Junior School Work, held in Rowley Regis from April to July.

(c) On Saturday afternoon, 29th. June, several teachers attended a Games Course held in Bilston, run by the Central Council of Recreative Training.

(d) Three Saturday Courses were run in different centres during the Autumn Term, from 10-30—3-30 p.m.

23rd. November	in Bilston	Senior Course	0 Teachers.
7th. December	in Sedgley	Junior Course	4 Teachers.
14th. December	in Wednesbury	Infant Course	7 Teachers.

In conclusion the Organisers would like to thank the Education Committee, the Secretary, Head and Assistant Teachers and Office Staff for their co-operation throughout the difficult year which has passed.

(Signed) E. A. WHITE.

G. HEYHOE.

Organisers of Physical Training.

### **Mental Deficiency.**

Miss Tosh, Organising Secretary of the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare has kindly supplied the following Report :—

#### **Report on the work carried out for Coseley Education Committee during the year 1940.**

A further year of regular visiting in the homes of the feeble minded children in Coseley has been carried out during 1940.

Thirty-three domiciliary visits have been paid and 12 interviews held on the children's behalf. In one case a child was referred to the School Medical Officer because of inadequate care and training at home, and two were reported for special examination by him. In general the children are receiving sufficient physical care at home and the parents are grateful for the opportunity of discussing conduct and intellectual difficulties exhibited by their defective children with a visitor who has sympathy and understanding with the children. At the age of 14 the question of employment generally arises and all help and advice possible are given by the visitor. Five children under supervision are now at work. Eleven children in the area have been on the Association's books during the year, of these one has been notified as ineducable to the County Council and has been placed under statutory supervision. The value of such notification is very real for it opens the door to these low grade defectives to training at the Bilston Occupation Centre, and to other benefits under the Mental



Deficiency Acts such as Guardianship, supervision or if necessary institutional care. Notification also is of help to those feeble minded children who have been sent to special schools, if they are in need of further care under the Acts after the age of 16 years. In the present national emergency notification has served a useful purpose because those defectives who are notified are exempt from registration for service with the forces under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, and they are thus prevented from clogging the wheels of the war machine. This leaves those who are incapable of such work free for service on the land or in some other capacity.

Eight children from Coseley attend the Bilston Occupation Centre where excellent training is given to them by Miss Chettle and her staff. The Centre is provided by the Staffordshire County Council, and the work receives much encouragement and help from the services of the Bilston Centre Committee on which Coseley is represented. One child from the area attends the Tipton Centre.

It is estimated that at least one per cent of every School population is feeble minded and that there is also a group of 15 per cent of children who belong to the dull or backward categories.

These figures give some idea of the great importance that attaches in the first place to the examination and classification of individual children comprising each of these groups in our schools, and then to the provision of special training for them. In planning for educational and social reconstruction after the war as regards these children valuable guidance is to be found in the Report of the Feversham Committee. Reference is there made to the service which can be rendered to the Education Committees by trained educational psychologists to assist in the grouping of retarded children, and to assist in suggestions as to their training with a view to making them useful citizens in the future.

In concluding this brief report we would like to express our appreciation of the continued co-operation of the Coseley Education Committee with the Association through the changes in its constitution effected in 1940, as we know that on the co-operation of the Local Education Authorities must depend the future usefulness of the Mental Deficiency Acts to all those who as feeble-minded children were ascertained and cared for by the Committee.

(Signed) F. H. TOSH,  
Secretary,  
Staffordshire Association for  
Mental Welfare.

**Blind and Deaf Children.**

One blind child and three deaf children were in Special Schools.

**Statistics.**

The tables required by the Board of Education are appended.

**General Remarks.**

There was no abnormal movement of the child population in the district during the year, and the work of the School Medical Service was continued without interruption. We had the friendly co-operation of all the officials of the Education Committee, and on behalf of the staff in the school medical department I should like to return our best thanks for the valuable assistance we have always received.

TABLE I.

**Medical Inspection of Children attending Public Elementary  
Schools.**

**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	421
Second Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	317
Third Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	471
Total							1,209

Number of other Routine Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	125
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Grand Total							1,334
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**B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections	...	....	944
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TABLE II.

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the  
Routine Age Groups up to 31st. August, 1940.**

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly) (subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ....	421	15	3.56	360	85.51	46	10.92	—	—
Second Age-group	317	17	5.36	253	79.81	46	14.51	1	0.31
Third Age-group	471	50	10.61	383	81.31	38	8.06	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ....	125	7	5.6	104	83.2	14	11.2	—	—
Total ....	1,334	89	6.67	1,100	82.45	144	10.79	1	0.07

TABLE III.

## Treatment Tables.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V.)

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under  
the Authority's Scheme .... 417

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects  
treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ....	204	3	207
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ....	—	—	—
Total ....	204	3	207
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ....	193	3	196
(b) Obtained ....	184	3	187

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

## NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)		
—	5	9	14

TABLE IV.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist :—

(a) Routine age-groups :—

Age.	Number.
5 ....	104
6 ....	117
7 ....	210
8 ....	239
9 ....	244
10 ....	—
11 ....	—
12 ....	—
13 ....	—
14 ....	—
Total ....	914

(b) Specials ....	270
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ....	1,184

(2) Number found to require treatment ....	1,078
(3) Number actually treated ....	1,063
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ....	1,110

(5) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection ....	7
Treatment ....	178
Total ....	185

(6) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth ....	392
Temporary Teeth ....	7
Total ....	399

(7) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth ....	454
Temporary Teeth ....	1,494
Total ....	1,948

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ....	81
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(9) Other Operations :—

Permanent Teeth ....	21
Temporary Teeth ....	423
Total ....	444



TABLE V.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurse	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	2
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,418
(iii)	Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	...	....	....					408
(iv)	Number of <i>individual</i> children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	....	....	...	....	....			138
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—								
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	....	....	....	....				—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byclaws	....	....	....					—

TABLE VI.

BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are **not** at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return relates to all such children including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers (a) children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and (b) children who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. **Only the children in category (a) should be included below.**

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers (a) children whose hearing is so defective and whose speech and language are so little developed that they require education by methods used by deaf children without naturally acquired speech or language, and (b) children who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a class for partially deaf children. **Only the children in category (a) should be included below.**

	At a Public Elementary School	At an institution other than a Special School	At no School or Institution	Total not receiving suitable education
Blind Children ....	—	—	1	1
Deaf Children ....	—	—	—	—

Have the names and addresses of all the blind children included in Column 4 above been forwarded to the appropriate Authority under the Blind Persons Act, 1920 ?..... Yes.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st. Deceiber, 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928

..... I





